

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER. Mr. Editor: If a north and south line be drawn, with some reference to the coast line of the state, along the Eastern boundaries of Person, Orange, Chatham, Stanly and Anson, it will distribute our Federal population into two parts very nearly equal.

Before 1836 the part of North Carolina West of this line was represented in our General Assembly by 24 Senators and 50 Commoners; the part East, by 40 Senators and 84 Commoners; one County was divided. By the change effected in our State Constitution some fourteen years since, the numbers have been altered to 20 Senators and 59 Commoners for the first, and 30 Senators and 61 Commoners for the second.

Every 10,000 give a Senator; every 4000 a Commoner.

Table with columns: Eastern, White Pop., Sen., Com. Lists counties like Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, etc., with population and representation data.

Table with columns: Western, Population, Sen., Com. Lists counties like Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, etc., with population and representation data.

Every 13,000 give a Senator; Every 5500 a Commoner.

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Table with columns: Yancey, Ashe, Surry, Wilkes, etc., with population and representation data.

I do not claim perfect accuracy for these tables. They are certainly as accurate as I can make them. But never having had any experience in gerrymandering, I shall not warrant them.

Knowing your sentiments, Mr. Editor, in reference to a change in the basis of representation in North Carolina, I would not trespass on you with my views upon it, did I not feel assured that in compliance to a large class of your readers, your columns are open to both sides of this interesting question.

In a republic a free citizen is, to my eye, so far superior to every other element of its power, that I cannot conceive of any appreciable increase of his value or dignity by the addition of a property qualification.

The sentiment which inclines me to wish for every white man a vote for State Senators, leads me further to desire for him a vote equal to that of any other man in the State.

Mr. Warren, leaning against the table and supported on his crutches, said he understood the gentleman from St. Bartholomew (Mr. R. B. Smith) to ask when he was up, "where was the man in the convention who could place his hand upon his heart, and say that he was attached to this Union?"

Mr. Smith, ardently attached to the Union, said he would rather see the whole State, from Table Rock to Fort Moultrie, one military camp, than for the State of South Carolina to continue a member of the Union, such as it was then, and to be for the last ten years—from 1822 to 1832.

of his actions signifies nothing. It has been cheap wisdom for many generations that every man is responsible for all that he might have provided against; and that Col. Reid ought to have known the probable results of stirring Free Suffrage in North Carolina to lead to any one who knows anything of the proceedings of the Convention of 1835.

THE MISSOURI RESTRICTION—VOTE OF 1850. In the late great debate in the United States Senate repeated references were made to the sectional character of the vote in Congress on the adoption of the Missouri compromise in 1820.

THE AUTHOR OF THE NASHVILLE ADDRESS. The Charleston Mercury is mistaken in the feeling which it attributes to us towards Mr. R. Barnwell Rhett, the author of the Nashville Address.

THE PARTICULAR INCIDENT TO WHICH YOU REFER. The particular incident to which you refer has some traits that make it interesting to recall it.

GENERAL JAMES HAMILTON, JR., attempted to rise, but gave the floor to Colonel Samuel Warren, from St. James Santee, a revolutionary officer.

MR. SMITH'S MOTION TO STRIKE OUT THE DECLARATION OF ATTACHMENT TO THE UNION was defeated by a large majority in a convention of the nullifiers.

UPON CONGRESS MUCH, if not all depends. Let them give us such a settlement of these difficulties as moderate and Union-loving men can approve.

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CHANGE OF POSITION. Many of the Southern politicians have recently changed their positions. Not many months have passed since the doctrine of Mr. Calhoun and the whole South was, that Congress should not interfere with the question of slavery in the territories.

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RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, August 21, 1850.

The Editor of this Paper, after a necessary absence of a week, has returned to his post. A number of Communications and business letters on hand, shall be immediately attended to.

MISSOURI.—Returns from Missouri are fully sufficient to ensure the election of four of the five Whig members of Congress, and of a majority in the Legislature, which will ensure the election of a Whig Senator in Congress, in place of Calhoun.

INDIANA.—In Indiana, as far as heard from, 15 Whigs and 23 Loco Focos are elected to the Senate, including those that held over. Twelve not yet ascertained. House 28 Whigs and 31 Loco Focos. Both Houses will be as they were last year.

IOWA.—In Iowa, George G. Wright, Whig, has been elected member of Congress from the 1st District, and Lincoln Clark, Loco Foco, from the Second. The Loco Foco Loco ticket expected.

COUNTY COURT. This Tribunal is in session the present week. On Monday, WILLIAM H. HIGH, the newly elected Sheriff, took the oath and assumed the duties of his Office. Mr. High, we doubt not, will make an efficient Officer.

MR. ROGERS, the late incumbent, retiring with much credit as an able and zealous public servant. That he has performed the responsible duties of his Office with promptness and fidelity, is the universal sentiment, we believe, of all who have watched his official conduct.

A MUSICAL CURIOSITY. We enjoyed, by invitation, a few days since, the rare pleasure of hearing and witnessing the performances of Mr. DOTTERWORTH, (who proposes, it will be seen, by reference to his Advertisement, to give a Concert in this City, on Wednesday evening, assisted by his associate Mr. MULLER, a fine Vocalist.) on the FRANKLINIAN—a most singular and unique instrument, certainly, but susceptible, nevertheless, of a compass, and, at the same time, a sweet and delicate softness of tone, that are hardly describable, and need only be heard to be appreciated. Mr. B. manages his strange instrument with a dexterity and ease that bespeak, independently of his great reputation as a Pianiste, the highest cultivation of musical genius and the most enthusiastic devotion to his calling.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. The public mind in North Carolina is destined to be agitated, at no distant day, by the discussion of several grave questions of Constitutional Reform, which have already foreshadowed, and are now clearly developing, themselves. At the proper time, we shall mingle in these discussions. In the meantime, however, such portion of our columns as we may be able to spare, is open to all Communications upon the subject, so that they are accompanied by a responsible name, and free from improper personalities. In this spirit of accommodation, alone, we give place, to-day, to the Communication over the signature of "SOMERS."

THE SLAVERY QUESTION. The intelligent correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, "Potomac," in speaking of the probable action of Congress in regard to the settlement of the vexed question of slavery, says, "there are evil-minded men from the North and South, who wish to keep the slavery question open and prolong agitation, for no good. They may, by their joint action, defeat the passage of the territorial bills and the admission of California into the Union. The Southern members of the House will hold out against the admission of California, with her present limits, to the very last, and, as an offset, the Northern members will hold out to the very last against giving New Mexico and Utah territorial governments without the Wilmot attachment. There must yet be a compromise, a concession on the part of the North and of the South, or there will be nothing done."